

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY PRODUCERS



Published Weekly at 118 Michigan Street

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37th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 15, 1897.

No. 28.

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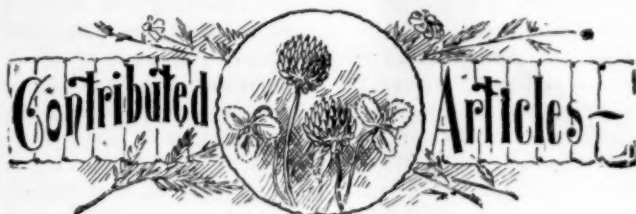
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Large Honey-Yields—Swarming, Etc.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

The following has been forwarded to me by the editor, for reply:

MR. EDITOR:—I am very much interested in Prof. Cook's report of J. F. McIntyre's immense crops, as given on page 291, and write to ask if I am correct in understanding that Mr. McIntyre keeps his 600 colonies in a single apiary. If so, his yields from a single apiary are enormous—the average being well toward 60,000 pounds, and at least 180,000 pounds, or 90 tons in one of his best years. Has a single apiary ever beaten that record?

Another question: Prof. Cook says when a swarm issues the brood is taken away....." and thus the colony is in good condition to go into the surplus chamber as soon as the honey season opens." Is it the common thing in California for bees to swarm before the honey season opens? T. BUSKIRK.

In response to the questions by Mr. T. Buskirk, I will say that Mr. McIntyre does keep his 600 colonies of bees in a single apiary. I do not know that any apiarists in California have done better than Mr. McIntyre, tho a good many have done as well. The fact that the flowers here yield bountifully of honey, and are in blossom for so long a period, and usually have no climatic condition to interfere with a copious nectar-supply, in case the preceding winter was a wet one, often makes the yield of honey enormous. The only discount on California as a honey State is the fact that once in about three years the season is a failure, owing to excessive drouth.

Mr. Buskirk also asks if it is a common thing in California for bees to swarm before the honey season opens. I would answer this, yes and no. The real honey season that is counted on for a harvest does not usually open until the dawn of the bloom of the white sage, and usually the bees are done swarming at this period if managed rightly. The season, however, commences much earlier. The eucalyptus trees are in blossom all winter, and the lemon and orange are in bloom in February. Thus we have a honey season the winter through, yet the bees are breeding up at this time, and it is not often that very much surplus honey is secured, tho several apiarists during the past winter secured not a little honey from the orange-bloom, and it was beautiful honey. I had some of this honey during the past spring, and it had just a reminder in flavor of the fragrance of the orange-blossom,

and I hardly need say more to represent its incomparable excellence. I noticed the same thing of fruit-honey in Michigan. It often would remind me of the fragrance of the apple-orchard.

The following is another letter sent me by the editor:

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a green bug that was taken out of the interior of a colony of bees this afternoon with a live honey-bee in its mouth, and it took the head off the bee before it would release it. I send the same bee with the bug for your inspection. Please report through the Bee Journal.

Livingston Co., Ill.

JOHN S. SLEETH.

I was much interested in the letter of Mr. Sleeth. The large beetle which he encloses is a beetle very common in Michigan, Illinois, and all the States east to the Atlantic. It is one of the great family of ground beetles—Carabidae—all of which are known for their predaceous habits, and do an immense amount of good in destroying cut-worms, caterpillars, and other moth-larvæ that live in the ground. Most of the beetles of this family are black. All have long legs, and thus can run very fast, and sharp jaws which fit them admirably for the good work which they perform. The grubs or larvæ are also usually black, run rapidly, and also have sharp, strong jaws. The larvæ, like the beetles, are also very valuable in destroying our insect pests. The beetle sent is quite an exception in coloration from most of the family. It is a brilliant green, with a thorax of metallic blue, bordered on the hind margin with a band of coppery bronze. The head is black, while the entire under side is greenish bronze, the legs are metallic blue. The insect is one of the most handsome of our beetles.

I have never heard before of this insect, or any others of its family, attacking bees. Mr. Sleeth says that he found the beetle in the hive with a live honey-bee in its mouth, which it beheaded before release could be given. I am not surprised to learn of this case, for any such insect is likely, occasionally, to vary its usual diet with a bee or two. We need not, however, have any anxiety in this case, for I am sure that this beetle will never do any serious harm to the bee-keeper, while the amount of good that it does to the farmer and gardener passes description. The name of the beetle is *Calosoma scrutator*.

We have had a serious caterpillar pest in the olive orchards of Southern California the past spring, which did no little harm. A large, black ground-beetle of the same family and genus as the one sent by Mr. Sleeth did vallant service in helping us to rid the orchards of this new enemy. This beetle was observed to run up the trees, and would dispatch a number of the large caterpillars at one meal-time.

SOME CALIFORNIA HONEY-PLANTS.

The California white sage, or *Audibertia polystachia*, has now been in bloom for four or five weeks, and still the buds are yet as numerous as the more mature fruit. I think we can expect the blossoms to continue for at least a month yet. The California buckwheat, a shrub which is very abundant in Southern California, and which has a cluster of white flowers tinged with pink, is now in full bloom. The name of this plant is *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. This flower blooms even longer than the white sage. It commences to bloom by the middle of May, when the white sage has been in bloom for about four weeks, and continues to bloom until winter. I have often seen it in blossom the very last days of December.

One of the most common honey-plants of Southern California is a beautiful shrub, or I might say beautiful shrubs, for there are several species. They belong to the family Rhamnaceae, and belong to two genera—*Rhamnus* and *Ceanothus*. One of the early flowers of the second genus grows abundantly in the canyons, and blossoms very early, being in full bloom the last of March. It is called the "wild lilac," and not without reason, for the blossom is much like the lilac, not only in color, but in form as well. The species of *Rhamnus*

blossom later and are in bloom nearly the summer through. They are beautiful shrubs with bright green, glistening leaves which look almost as though they might have been varnished. The flowers are greenish, and quite inconspicuous, but the shrub is exquisitely beautiful. I have often wondered that the shrub is not transplanted generally into our yards and pleasure grounds, as I know hardly a plant that would more fitly grace such a position. There is another advantage that would be gained in setting this plant, that it seems to endure the greatest drouth, as we find it long in bloom during the summers following our driest winters.

These plants are also honey-plants, as it is very common to see the bees swarming on the flowers. I am not sure that they get very much honey from this source, but the flowers certainly would have the advantage of stimulating breeding, and may be, for aught I know, excellent for honey.

IRRIGATING HONEY-PLANTS.

It is well known to all bee-keepers of Southern California that seasons following a severe drouth are not productive of nectar, so that the honey crop is almost sure to be a failure at such time. During the past winter the rainfall ceased very suddenly, so that, what is quite usual, we had almost no rain at all in the month of April. Our fruit-growers are complaining seriously that their prunes and navel oranges are dropping largely from the trees. In certain cases the trees are bearing as heavily as ever, but in all such cases the trees were thoroughly irrigated in the month of April. In one place near Claremont several orchards were—we may almost say by accident—thoroughly irrigated, so that the earth was well wet down in the month of April. These orchards are all loaded with fruit. Thus it is thought by several of our best fruitmen that the April drouth, just as the bloom was falling, was the cause of the fruit dropping so badly.

Does not the failure in the honey crop in dry seasons argue in the same direction? I am inclined to believe that with further observation our fruit-growers will learn that irrigation in dry winters may pay as well as the wetting down of the earth later in the season. It is possible that the time may come when the bee-keeper will irrigate honey-plants, and thus secure a crop even in seasons of drouth. Mr. Harbison stated at the San Diego Farmers' Institute that he had set out a large plantation of the black or ball sage. He stated that it was a very easy matter to do this, and he found the profits were exceedingly large. He believed that such setting of honey-plants would be largely resorted to in the future, and would make California a honey State of highest reputation.

It seems to me that Mr. Harbison's hint, together with the suggestion above, is worthy of thought and consideration. Such a plantation would not need to be watered except in the winter when water has no value. It is probable that a plantation of 10 or 20 acres of sage, well watered every winter, would give sufficient honey for quite an apiary. This whole idea may seem chimerical to many; but such suggestions are not to be too lightly treated. There may be more in them than any of us think.

THE WORK OF THE OLD UNION.

A friend writes me complainingly, as tho in my recent articles regarding the work of the Old Bee-Keepers' Union I was antagonizing some one. I wish to state that I have no such intention or thought. It seems to me that none of us have occasion to question or suspect others' motives who differ with us in matters of this kind. As this matter seems to me one of very great importance, I wish to trespass upon the bee-keepers once more.

From what this friend writes me, I do not suppose it is possible for the Old Union to act without a sanction by direct vote of the members. It seems that at the last vote it was directed that the Old Union should do battle in no other lines

other than those previously followed. While I do not believe at all that the members meant to vote this way—for I do not believe that they understood they were voting except against amalgamation—yet with the vote in view I think it is probable that the Manager has no right to prosecute in other directions. In this case I believe that we should at once vote to give him that right, and not only that, but direct him to proceed at once to fight adulteration.

As I have already stated, it is not wise or best in my opinion to keep two organizations afloat. The amount of business on hand will justify no such course. It is just as patent, I think, that the Old Union will not live if it does not broaden its field of work. It seems to me with its old-time prestige it can do better work than can any new organization, if it is willing to put its shoulder to the wheel with all of its old-time energy. For this reason, I, as one of the officers of the Old Union, am led to urge with all the power I am possessed of, that the Old Union proceed at once to fight this horrible enemy of the bee-keepers—the adulteration of our honey.

As I have said before, we have a splendid place right here in California to commence the fight. The old Manager is on the ground. The public sentiment is ready for the fight. I believe it is a stupendous blunder that any impediment stands in the way of immediate action.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., June 6.



Starved Brood—How to Prevent It.

BY WM. M'EVROY.

In many localities the bees get but very little honey after fruit-bloom is over until the clover begins to yield, and when the weather has been rather unfavorable at that time the bees in many colonies *will use up all the unsealed honey at such times* in feeding the larvæ, and when that is gone the bees in some colonies will not uncap the old sealed honey fast enough to keep pace with the amount of larvæ on hand that requires feeding just then. Soon after that, dead brood in all stages will be found, which died for the want of being fed. Uncapping some of the sealed stores, *in the evenings*, or feeding at such times so as to furnish the bees with *plenty of unsealed* honey in the brood-nest, will put things so in order that no dead brood will be seen in such colonies after that.

There is a great difference in the bees from some queens. Some are good feeders of larvæ at all times, while others are *very poor*, except in times of honey-flows. In the honey season, do away with all queens whose bees are not good feeders of larvæ, and put in young ones from colonies that are, or send to some good queen-rearer for some. Where the combs have much dead brood of this kind, place them above the queen-excluders until the most of the brood is hatched; by doing that the bees will clean this kind of dead brood out before they store honey in the cells.

But in all cases where the combs are poor and very old, make wax of these as soon as the brood is hatched out of them.

The combs of decayed brood, which I recently received in paper boxes that came from Dakota and Minnesota, had no foul brood in them, altho the resemblance was very strong.

Ontario, Canada, June 30.



Some Bee-Keeping Errors Corrected.

BY C. B. BANKSTON.

It is indeed easy for man to sit in his office and imagine things about bees, and write his imagination for the books and papers. But actual experience is what the novice needs, as much or more than he does book-learning. In every pursuit there is a class who has a special slight with the pen. These fellows do a great deal of good and a great deal of

harm. While they do not teach us much about the real truth of the secrets hid beneath the hive-cover, we learn to theorize from reading their long-winded articles. I regret to say that there is a great deal taught about bees in the books and periodicals which is not akin to the truth. Many of the bee-keepers who know the most write the least.

When a lie becomes popular it is all the harder for the truth to suppress it. I will mention a few things which have been going the rounds, and which I very much desire to have set right. I will not mention any writer's name, but simply refer to the thing said.

LAYING QUEENS FIGHTING.

Whoever saw laying queens fight? I never did. This coming from one of our best writers was easily believed by the inexperienced. I had not kept bees six months before I learned that laying queens would fight to a finish as soon as the opportunity is presented. One man had a fine Italian queen killed just from the conclusion he had drawn from reading this statement.

MEETING OF THE QUEEN AND DRONE.

The queen and drone meet in the air; in falling to the ground the male organ is twisted in two, and the drone and queen are thus separated. This is imagination. Here is the truth: They meet in the air and fall to the ground; the queen gnaws the organ in two, and returns to the hive.

REARING QUEENS FROM TWO TO THREE DAYS' LARVÆ.

Good queens can be reared from two to three days' larvæ. This is imagination. Experience says that good queens can be reared from two to ten hour old larvæ.

QUEENLESSNESS, NOT WEB-WORMS.

"The web-worms destroyed several colonies for me during the season." Imagination. Experience: I lost several colonies from queenlessness and starvation.

THREE-BANDED WORKER-BEES.

A 5-banded queen mated to a black drone will produce 3-banded workers. Straight imagination. Truth: The workers will be at least one-third black.

QUEENS PASSING THROUGH BEE-ZINC.

A virgin queen can go through a space $5/32$ of an inch. As soon as laying, she cannot pass. Imagination. Truth: A laying queen can pass through any space that she could when a virgin. Impregnation does not enlarge any part of her except the abdomen. And space which will admit the thorax is sufficiently large for the whole queen to pass through.

PURE DRONES FROM MISMATED QUEEN.

A mismated queen will produce pure drones, as to the mother's stock. Imagination. Truth: Italian queens mated to black drones will produce some black drones, which is sufficient proof that they too get some of the black blood of the father.

HARD TO CHANGE OLD IDEAS.

If men would write their experience instead of what they imagine, and the knowledge they glean from the reading of books, the errors of our fathers would soon be corrected. When ideas are once stamped on a man's brains it is a very difficult matter to get him to even consider anything contradictory to them. To illustrate: When I was a boy my oldest brother and I went hunting. He carried the gun, and about a mile from home we saw two deer. Brother shot and killed them both. I was very anxious to kill a deer, but never succeeded. I began to persuade brother to let us tell the folks at home that I killed one and he killed the other. Agreed. So the lie was manufactured and put into operation. I received more praise than he did, because I was the least. From year to year we would tell this; the idea was finally stamped on my

brain, that I did kill the deer, and was ready to kick like a bay steer when brother said that I did not.

Should one of those gentlemen who made the errors mentioned above, chance to pick this article up, and begin to read, he would drop it like a hot rock, because it conflicts with the ideas he has advanced or contracted from reading books which were written by men when modern bee-keeping was in its infancy, and before many of the secrets of the beehive were revealed to the human mind. Oh, if we could only be content to write what we knew to be actual facts, instead of poisoning the minds of the seekers after knowledge with our imaginations, we would be a blessing instead of a curse to humanity. There is no pursuit about which people are so ignorant as that of bee-keeping, and most people can recollect things told them about anything else better than things told them about bees.

There is an old gentleman with whom I am well acquainted, who began studying bee-keeping. He procured some of the best books on the subject. I heard him tell a lot of clabber-headed fellows one day that he learned from one of the books that queens were often reared from larvæ three days old. I told the old fellow the book he got that out of was just guessing at it. He insisted that the man who wrote the book knew what he was talking about. I begged the old man to let me prove to him that a queen could not be reared from a larva three days old. "Oh," said he, "it could be done." I offered \$10 for every queen he could rear from a larva three days old. He began to experiment a little, and finally he agreed that it could not be done.

Some bee-writers say that good queens cannot be reared from larvæ three days old. I say, and will prove to any sensible man, that no kind of a queen can be reared from a larva so old. And I believe that G. M. Doolittle and Henry Alley will bear me out in it.

I love the bee-books and bee-papers; I take and read them all. I love the good men who write them, but the unvarnished truth is dearer to me than them all.

Milam Co., Tex.



Building Up a Reputation on Honey.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

QUESTION.—Is it any advantage to put your name and address on cases of honey which are to be shipped on commission to commission men?

ANSWER.—Each year, from 1871 to 1877, I sold my honey to a dealer in Syracuse, N. Y., delivering it there by wagon, so that it always arrived in first-class condition. As the merchant, always took all the honey I had, both extracted and comb, together with all the dark honey, I considered it a good thing for me, and would still think so if I could thus sell my honey now; but death removed him in the early part of 1878; and altho I have several times tried to have other parties in this city take his place, yet not one was willing to do so, as regards buying and selling honey.

However, there was one thing I did not quite like, which was that he insisted on my bringing the honey to him in cases having nothing on them except the gross weight, the tare, or the weight of the crate, and the net weight of the honey. When I asked him the reason for this he showed me stencil-plates bearing his own name and address, and said: "I put my name and address on every case of *really fine* honey which I buy, so as to build up a trade in honey, thus securing a name second to none; for with all inferior honey I leave this stencil-mark off, so that none but the very best bears my name, and thus I am gaining a reputation year by year which is growing constantly to my benefit. If I allowed you to put your name on the cases it would not help me a bit; and as long as you sell to me each year it could be of no benefit to you."

After a year or two I saw that his line of reasoning was correct; for every year gave him a larger range of customers, until, at the time of his death, he handled honey by tons to where he handled it by the ten pounds when he began. After his death I began shipping honey on commission, and wrote my commission merchants, asking them if they would allow me to put my name and address on each case. To this they

objected; but a few said they had no objection to my putting my name on the sections inside the case if I wish to do so. I accordingly procured a rubber stamp, as well as a dating-apparatus which would remain good for ten years. I could now, in a moment, put my name and address on anything I wished, from a postal card up to a bee-hive, and give the date of so putting on, if desired.

Outside of the first object, as originally intended, I have found this stamp of great benefit to me in many ways, and I would advise everybody who reads this to procure such a stamp and see how much in time, money, and temper it will save them.

Taking the hint given me by the honey-merchant, I put my name on only all really nice honey, and let all "off-grades" go without it. And right here I wish to throw in a suggestion. We have heard much in the past from commission-men and others about some sending them honey, putting all sorts of inferior honey into the same case with fancy honey, putting the fancy on the outside, and the inferior in the middle of the case where it would not be seen till the case should be opened. I never blamed commission men for being out of patience with those who would work against the interests of every one concerned, enough to do this thing; and the suggestion I would make is this: If you will procure a rubber stamp, and use it as did the honey-merchant spoken of above, no one will ever have a chance to say aught but words of praise for the even appearance of all honey which you put in any case.

After the sections were all in the shipping-case, and before the cover was put on, it took only a moment or two of time to stamp all the sections in that case, thus letting the consumer know by whom such fine honey was produced, while the commission merchant received all the credit with the retailer, unless, perchance, such retailer desired to deal direct with the producer. And thus it came about that I got many letters from different parts of the country reading something like this:

"I purchased of Mr. So-and-So a splendid article of honey bearing your address. As it gives the best of satisfaction, for how much could you send me—cases of such honey?"

And so it has often come about that, after my honey was all disposed of, I would have many calls for honey which I could not supply, but which gave me a "leverage" for the next year. So it will be seen that the plan of a shrewd merchant has not been lost, even if he did keep me where he wished while he was living.

Why I said in the forepart of this article that I should be glad to sell as I formerly did was, that there is an advantage in selling the whole crop to one person, for cash on delivery, not gotten by selling the crop out in small lots, or by shipping it on commission. All will think of some of these advantages, without my enumerating them. However, it so happens that the most of the large producers can not sell to one party each year, and for this reason I give the above plan, as I believe it to be a good one, and just the one to work upon when we can not sell to one party each year, and for this reason I give the above plan, as I believe it to be a good one, and just the one to work upon when we can not sell our whole crop to one person, or all of it in our own home market. And by this plan many are induced to eat honey who do not generally buy, by the advertising done by those who are pleased by a really nice article of honey. It takes all of these little kinks as going toward a whole to make successful bee-culture.—Gleanings.



Several Bee-Notes and Suggestions.

BY MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

BEES QUIET IN SPRING.—It seems to me the more quiet that bees can be kept in the spring the better it is for them.

FEEDING FOR POLLEN.—We used to feed our bees bushels of ground oats, rye and corn-meal; also flour, but have come to the conclusion that it is an injury to them, as they get plenty of natural pollen from the maple and willow trees in all weather fit for bees to fly.

RETARDS THE "SET."—Moving chickens even from one pen or house to another in the spring retards their wanting to sit.

WINTERING BLACKS VS. ITALIANS.—The old black bees in their box-hives winter even better than our fine pure Italians on the old, let-alone principle. But the Italians, if cared

for in movable-frame hives, and properly protected, go far ahead of the blacks.

PROPER CARE FOR BEES.—Any race of bees properly cared for will do much better for their owner than if left alone to shift for themselves; but unless a person understands bees, he would better not handle them much. Even on the let-alone principle bees pay their owners full for all money invested in them.

PUTTING ON SUPERS.—If colonies are strong, supers may be put on some weeks before the main honey harvest. Last year we had about 10 hives in one corner of the apiary that I overlookt, and supposed I had put supers on until one threw off a swarm. Then I hastened and put supers on all, but every one swarmed, and had the swarming-fever the worst kind. They gave but little surplus, compared with those I put on supers a month or two weeks earlier.

SHADING AND VENTILATING HIVES.—Bees out in the sun, with no tree to shade them, should be protected by a shade-board and a large entrance in front. If in a hive that can be opened at a side, a larger entrance may be given by opening at the side. But when swarming, and the queen is clipt, it bothers much to have the bees pouring out at both the front and side of the hive, and the queen is oftener lost.

SELLING HONEY NEAR HOME.—It pays to sell more of our honey near home, direct to consumers. It should be graded, too. The very whitest and prettiest should be sold for a cent or more than the medium, and the rough and dark should be cheaper. It is not fair to hold it all at one price. We should let a poor person have our nice honey at the same price as the rich and fashionable, and not try to put the dark, rough honey on any one who did not choose it.

Warren Co., Ill.



Paddy O'Brien's Picnic.

BY EUGENE SECOR.

"Hello! Pat. What's the matter with you? Been to a 'wake?' Your physlognomy looks as if you had had a tussle with Fitz-Immons."

A *wake*, did ye say? Nary a bit of it, more's the pity. It were jist a *picnic*. At iny rate that's phat Daykin Smith called it. Wan foin mornin ferninst Easter, the Daykin came over to my shanty an' says to me, "Pat, wat are ye after doin nowadays?" says he.

Says I to the Daykin, "Oim waitin to wurrick for the Prisdint, Mike Kinley. Claveland haint gin me a lick o'wurrick for the space of two year, an' the sate o'me pants shpake the thruth whin I tell ye I'm shtandin on me last legs," says I.

An' the Daykin, all a smilin, says he, "Phat will ye ax to gin me a lift at a small, *aisy* job that's no wurrick at all?" Says the Daykin, "I've a little picnic phat I cant play at mersilf alone, sin' I'm gettin a little old and wake in the back, an' I nade ye fur a shart wile to help me out a dilemma," says he. "An' if ye loikes the job I'll be after kapin ye all summer, maybe. An' I'll give ye a dollar a day an' sumthin to swaten yer tay if we two agray," says he.

"All right," says I. "It's not often that I meets a foin Christian gintleman loike yoursilf, that don't want a poor laborin man to water the airth wi' the swet from his honest eyebrows," says I. "I loike your honest countenance and yer swate smile," says I.

"Bridget O'Brien and her siven lone orphan children shall no longer ate the bread of 'starvation, whin their hard wurrickin father can foind sich a nice, clane, *aisy* job right at his own door and no trampin," says I.

An' the nixt mornin, bright and airly," I wint over to the

Daykin's hunting for the wurrick that was no wurrick at all—that would put bread an potatys and patches on the backs of me siven darlint orphans and their poor lone mither.

An' the Daykin was there afore me. An' he says to me, "Pat, do ye moind helpin to fetch the blissed baze out of the cellar. They be achin' to be out in the sunshine," says he. "They're crazy for a fly," says the Daykin.

"Ah," says I, "these are the little bastes that wurrick all night and all day and never quit on Sundays. They niver go on a shrike whin the boss kapes all their wages. They suck honey out of the mud puddles and fix it up so nice an swate we don't know where they got it. But, begorra, I didn't know these craturs ate flies before," says I.

And there set a hundred coops of baze all a shtandin by thimselves on the top of aich ither, slapin quiet and peacable as me own little bairns in their trundle-bed on the floor.

An the Daykin smiled and says, "Pat, do ye think ye can carry thim out gintle loike, an' not wake thim up sudden?" "Ah," says I, "ye can thrust me for that," says I. "What did I be after doin whin Bridget be a scrapin together a bit to ate at the washtub, but carry me two darlin twins in me arms all the blissed day, singin swate Irish songs till yer heart would break wi' the music of it.

"An hav'n't I carried many a load of brick an' mortar, so slow an' gintle-like up thra pairs of stairs to the fellows up there phat did the wurrick? Indade, I am jist the boy that can whisk two of thim little boxes under me arm an' smoke me pipe in the bargain," says I.

An the Daykin pickt up wan o'thim and walkt off wid it as spry like as a young married man. An' d'ye think I was going to be bate by the loikes o'him. Not a bit of it. I could carry a dozen coops loike thim, wid all the swate animals thrown in.

So I raicht fer wan o'thim and clapt it under me arm in a jiffy, an' out of the cellar I started behoind the Daykin. But, bad luck to the day I was born in; the door post hit me box. The top of it fell off, an' the bottom fell out. An' the little varmints must a took me for a honeysuckle, for they came out by rigiments, an' ivery wan of thim tried to raich me before the ither. "Houly Moses!" says I, "the Daykin niver towled me that baze got honey wid ther tails. By the Powers, I'd rather the little varmints would warm ther feet and bore for honey on the Daykin's bald head, than be so famillar wid strangers. They must have thought me nose wer a red poppy, an' me whiskers a bed of dandelions. An' the song they were after singin would never put me babies to slape in the wurruld."

An' I whiskt mesilf out o'doors wid a quickstep for the garden, an' rolled in the strawberry patch, shoutin, "Bloody Murder!" "Bridget!" "Father O'Cleary!" an' prayin to all the saints in the calendar to be delivered from the hot divils a crawling up me slaves and down me shirt an' thro the holes in me Claveland pants, an' committin fornication upon me at ivery jump.

That's phats the matter wid Paddy O'Brien's physlognomy. I've been to a *picnic*, jist.



Judging Apiarian Exhibits at Fairs.

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

One of the hardest things to bear in exhibiting at fairs is to see premiums awarded to inferior exhibits when there are other exhibits really deserving of said premiums. As a rule, I think that premiums are fairly and justly awarded, according to the merits of the exhibits; that is, most of the judges are honest and capable, and when an exhibitor is disappointed it is usually the result of an honest difference of opinion between himself and the judge. Of course there will be an occasional case of dishonesty. There was one such case in the apiarian department of one of the fairs that I attended last fall. All the exhibitors knew that there was something wrong,

but whether it was ignorance, or prejudice, or dishonesty, no one, except the one who did the bribing, knew. Since then it has leaked out that the judge was "bought," with two cases of honey, to favor a certain exhibitor.

I believe that, as a rule, there is more satisfactory judging done in the more important departments of the fair than in the minor ones like bee-keeping. More pains is taken in the leading lines to secure the services of experts, and a man who is an expert is usually enough of a man to care something for his honor. In bee-keeping it sometimes happens that a judge is picked up on the grounds—some one who has kept a few bees at some time in his life, or some dealer who has handled honey or something of this sort. However honest such men may be, they never give satisfaction. What is needed is an expert, one who has made a specialty of bee-keeping, and if he has had experience with fairs and exhibits of bees and honey so much the better. To a certain extent the bee-keepers are themselves to blame for this state of affairs. If, at their State convention, they would pass a petition asking the fair management to appoint a certain man as judge of their exhibits at the State fair, he would be appointed. The managers are anxious that a competent judge be chosen, but they don't know who is competent, and no one with authority informs them, and it is left to the superintendent of the department to select his own judge; and at some fairs this superintendent has in charge several departments and has his hands full, and the selecting of judges is left to chance. Let the bee-keepers say who would be their choice for a judge, making a second or even a third choice, in case the first choice cannot be secured.

Another thing that makes trouble in judging apiarian exhibits is the lack of a system of scoring. In judging butter, for instance, there is a score of 100 possible points, that is, 100 points is perfection. There are so many points for color, so many for texture, so many for flavor, so many for salting, etc. The judge takes one crock of butter and goes on and scores it, marking upon a score card the number of points to which each characteristic is entitled. He then takes another crock of butter and passes upon that, and it is not until he adds up the points at the end and compares the results that he knows which lot of butter is entitled to the first premium.

Illinois is, I believe, the only State in which has been attempted a system of scoring in judging apiarian exhibits; but no score cards are provided, and last fall the judge did not preserve his scoring, or did not show it, if he made any, and there was some dissatisfaction and surprise at some of the awards, as the exhibitors could not comprehend how such and such results could be reached by the system of scoring in use. But a system of scoring is a step in the right direction. It is a guide for the judge, relieving him of much responsibility and assisting in his work, and it is also a guide to the exhibitor, as it shows him upon which points of excellence the decision is to be made. In the Illinois code of rules for scoring, quantity is given 40 points in a possible 100.

Many of the items and suggestions are taken from the Illinois code.

COMB HONEY.	
Quality.....	50
Style of display.....	50
Points of quality should be—	
Variety.....	5
Clearness of cappings.....	10
Completeness of cappings.....	10
Completeness of filling.....	10
Straightness of comb.....	5
Uniformity.....	5
Style of section.....	5

By variety is meant different kinds of honey, with reference to the sources from which it is gathered; by clearness of cappings, freedom from travel-stain and a water-soaked appearance; by uniformity, closeness of resemblance in the sections composing the exhibit; by style, neatness of the sections freed from propolis, etc., and the size of the sections, the $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$, being the standard, should take preference over all others.

It is very difficult to make an exact score for all of the different points that enter into "style of display." An illustration or two may be given. Honey put up in ordinary shipping-cases, in which the front side of only one section in seven is shown, and these cases piled up in a cubical pile, is an example of very poor display. Other things being equal, honey so arranged as to show every section should score the highest style of display, and everything that adds to the tastiness and attractiveness of an exhibit should be considered. Sections of honey built up into a church, a castle or a fort, or some fanci-

ful shape, should score higher than that which is simply piled up in a cubical pile.

EXTRACTED HONEY.	
Quality.....	50
Style of display.....	50
The points of quality should be.—	
Variety.....	5
Clearness of color.....	5
Body.....	10
Flavor.....	10
Style of package.....	10
Variety of package.....	5
Finish.....	5

In style of package, glass should have preference over tin, and flint glass over green glass, and small vessels over large, provided the latter run over two pounds. By finish is meant capping, labeling, etc.

The remarks about style of display under the head of comb honey will apply here. For instance, rows of bottles of honey set upon shelves, drug-store style, is the most common and the poorest style of display. Put the honey up in fanciful glass packages and set them up in the air upon some form that will give to the whole an attractive appearance.

NUCLEI OF BEES.	
Color and markings.....	75
Queen.....	10
Style of comb.....	5
Style of hive.....	10

A nucleus from which a queen is omitted should score zero on that point.

The straightest, smoothest and more complete comb should score the highest in "style of comb."

That hive which is the neatest and best made and shows the bees to the best advantage should score the highest.

In all departments, and under each of the several heads, the best or leading exhibit should be taken as a basis, and scored the highest of the others marked in proportion. It is not likely that any two exhibits will rank equally on all points or in the aggregate.

If any of the fair managers wish to adopt this set of rules for judging, or if any association of bee-keepers wish to ask their fair managers to adopt them, and they were considered too lengthy to be printed in the premium list, a note could be added to the list saying that the exhibit would be judged according to the code of rules printed in such a paper for such a date. Intending exhibitors could supply themselves with copies of the paper containing the rules, and the superintendent could supply the judge with a copy of the paper.—Country Gentleman.

Questions and Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Wants to Stop Swarming.

I commenced the past spring with two colonies, and they have swarmed twice each. Is there any danger of their swarming again this year? If so, what can be done to stop them?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—You needn't do anything. There's scarce a shadow of a chance that they'll swarm again. Sixteen days after the first swarm issues you needn't look for any more swarms.

An Unusual Queen.

I expect a big honey-flow this year, as there is white clover everywhere. Some of my hives have three supers of 32 sec-

tions each. I have one hive tiered up four stories high—32 Langstroth frames.

I have a queen in one of my hives that lays two, three, and sometimes four and five eggs in each cell; sometime two and three of the eggs will hatch and grow about half size, then the bees take out all but one and seal it over. Any one to look at it would call it the work of a laying worker, but it is not, as all the bees hatch out workers. The queen is as large as any I ever had. This queen was hatched last fall, and didn't lay till this spring. I saw Mr. L. C. Root two weeks ago, and spoke to him about it. He said she was something of a freak, as he had never seen nor heard of one before. May be Dr. Miller can tell something about it.

I am trying to get ready to go to the bee-keepers' convention at Buffalo. I have never attended any yet.

NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—Mr. Root is right in considering the case very unusual, provided the queen has plenty of room to lay. Sometimes when a queen is crowded for room she will put more than one egg in a cell, but the probability is that in your case there is plenty of room.

Do Swarms Issue Without Drones?

Do drones go with a swarm when they leave for parts unknown?

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—It is possible that a swarm of bees might issue without any drones, but it is doubtful whether such swarm ever does issue, whether it absconds or not.

Perhaps Crowded Out.

I have a good many colonies, and the bees of one all congregate on the outside of the hive and cover it all over, and have done so for 8 or 10 days. It is a swarm that came from another hive. What is the matter with them?

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—The probability is that there is not room enough in the hive, and not ventilation enough. Raise the hive half an inch or so by putting blocks under the corners, and give additional room by means of supers or otherwise. If in the sun, shade.

Queen-Rearing and Dividing Colonies.

1. I would like some information about rearing queens.
2. What can I do with them after I rear them, until I wish to sell or use them? The "A B C of Bee-Culture" gives two or three ways, but it only gives them as new ideas to experienced queen-rearers, but does not tell how to start, or what to do, or how to keep them until used?
3. Would you divide new swarms this year?
4. What time should I divide?
5. In dividing, how many colonies ought I to get out of every six colonies?
6. I have one common box-hive, with a large swarm in it working well. Would you divide it?

VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. If you are thinking of going into the business of rearing queens for the market, it will be quite desirable to inform yourself in the fullest possible manner as to the details of the business, and you cannot well afford to do, without Doolittle's book on queen-rearing. You say that the information given in Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture" is rather for experienced queen-rearers, so you probably want something more elementary in character. In the limited space here allowed, a few hints may be given to help you and others without experience, at least some of the most important points to keep in mind.

A colony whose queen is taken away will rear a queen if it has present eggs or larvae not more than two or three days old. Even a mere handful of bees on a single comb will promptly go to work to repair their loss, and a strong colony may be divided up into a dozen nuclei to start queen-cells. But if you want good queens for yourself and others, put it down as your first rule that under no consideration will you

have queen-cells started in anything but strong colonies. You may take any plan you like as to getting the cells, using artificial cell-cups after Doolittle, using Alley's plan of having strips of cells with young worker-brood, every alternate cell having its larva killed by a match, using drone-cells for cell-cups, or you may leave the bees to their own sweet will as to starting cells wherever they like, but in all cases you must have your cells reared in full, strong colonies. Queens reared in tiny nuclei with a minimum of bees are worth nothing, and less than nothing.

The simplest possible procedure is to go to one of your best colonies, the one having your best queen, having added brood to it a week previous if not strong to your liking, and take away the queen. This must be at a time when the weather is favorable and bees are storing. Nine days after taking away the queen you may take from the colony two frames of brood with bees adhering, being sure that one or more queen-cells are present. Put these two frames in a separate hive, and you have a nucleus that will have a laying queen in less than two weeks. You can form other nuclei in the same way, so that if there are 10 frames of brood in the hive you may have five nuclei from which you can get five good queens.

You may increase beyond this the number of queens reared. A week after the removal of the queen, look through the colony and count how many queen-cells are present. If there are 10 or 12, then you can have 10 or 12 queens. Whatever the number, prepare right away for that number of nuclei. Take away from one or more of your colonies two frames of brood and bees with the queen, putting them in a separate hive. Two days later (which will be nine days from the time of making your first colony queenless) form nuclei by taking for each nucleus two frames of brood and bees, being sure that plenty of bees are in each, for some of the bees will return to their old home. With the small blade of a pocket-knife cut out a queen-cell, having at the upper part or base of the cell perhaps half an inch of the comb more than the cell. Put this cell against the side of one of your frames in a nucleus, nailing it there with a common wire nail an inch and a half long. Be sure to run the nail through the upper part of the piece, and not through the cell itself. Serve all your nuclei in the same way, and your part of the work is done. The bees will do the rest.

After forming your nuclei, the hives with the old queens may be returned to the old place.

While you may rear as many queens as you have cells, it is a wise thing to have more than one cell in a nucleus. When swarming-time comes you will find plenty of good cells in a colony that has cast a swarm.

2. Each queen is kept in a nucleus till wanted.

3. No, take old colonies.

4. The best time is, at the time bees are swarming. By feeding you may commence sooner, but it's up-hill business, if the weather is not warm. You may continue after swarming-time is over, feeding if honey is not coming in.

5. Perhaps 30.

6. Let it swarm naturally.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it. See offers on page 433.

The American Bee Journal
 OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
 GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Sent Free.
 [Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.]

United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

MEMBERSHIP FEE—\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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EUGENE SECOR, Forest City, Iowa.

Next Annual Meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24-26, 1897.

Vol. XXXVII. CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 15, 1897. No. 28.

Editorial Comments.

A Note of Warning is wisely sounded by Gleanings in the following paragraph:

"Look out for irresponsible or new commission houses. They will offer big inducements and talk big about their ratings. They are still abroad in the land, and are waiting to rope you in if they can."

There are a good many (sad to say) who will not need any such caution, for they know by bitter experience that there are rascals and thieves among the commission men. But there are a lot more bee-keepers who need just such a warning, and so we reproduce it, tho we gave a similar notice in these columns several weeks ago. But it needs to be repeated in about every other number for the next six months, and then no doubt there will be some careless fellows who think they know enough without reading, who will "get caught," and then send up an awful howl. For, really, there are some so-called honey-producers that seem to prefer to lose twenty or thirty dollars on a crooked commission man rather than pay one dollar for a bee-paper—until they have the "experience," and then they are ready enough to heed the advice of the paper. But some people will learn in no other way.

Shall the "Northwestern" be Revived?

We have received the following in reference to a revival of the old Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society, which, years ago, held such profitable meeting every fall in Chicago:

MR. EDITOR:—Is it not about time to know definitely whether there is to be a revival of the Northwestern at Chicago? Its previous successful conventions were partly due to the fact that advantage was always taken of low railroad

rates, and perhaps still more to the wide-awake character of the bee-keepers of the different States surrounding Chicago. Low rates can probably be had this fall on the railroads, and surely the men who run the bees are as wide-awake as ever. Why aren't you the one to issue the call? Let us have a rousing convention. Why not? **APIS.**

We should hardly like to "issue the call" without there were a number sufficiently interested to join in the request made by "Apis." We believe that next fall an old-time, "rousing convention" could be held here in Chicago again—next November, during the Fat Stock Show. The Illinois State convention could be held at the same time, if so desired, they having say one day, a half day, or the evening sessions.

"Apis" has moved that we "issue the call." How many do we hear "seconding" that "motion?" Do it on a postal card, if you so prefer.

Rules for Grading Honey are discuss in Gleanings for July 1. As there seems to be quite a difference in the views of bee-keepers on this subject, why would it not be a good plan for all who feel that they can help the matter along, to send their suggestions to Secretary Mason before the Buffalo convention, and then let a committee on grading comb honey be appointed at the opening session, to whom could be referred all the suggestions, and a report be given by the committee on the last day, after which a full discussion could be had?

The committee could, between sessions, formulate a set of rules embodying the most valuable of the suggestions, and then after discussion the very best might be adopted by vote. Then perhaps commission men could be persuaded to quote the markets in accordance with the rules, and thus facilitate the sorting of honey when packing for market. Surely, a good set of rules for grading would be a very great help to all concerned.

The Buffalo Convention Notice has been sent us by Secretary Mason, and reads as follows:

STA. B, TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please say in the next issue of the American Bee Journal that the next annual convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union will be held in the Main Hall of Caton's Business College, corner of Main and Huron Streets, in Buffalo, N. Y., commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., of Aug. 24 next, and closing on the afternoon of the 26th?

Papers are to be read by W. Z. Hutchinson, R. F. Holtermann, E. Whitcomb, Hon. R. L. Taylor, Mrs. L. Harrison, R. C. Aikin, G. M. Doolittle, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Hon. Eugene Secor, Geo. W. Brodbeck, M. B. Holmes, A. E. Manum, E. Kretschmer and P. H. Elwood; to which will be added the President's Address, and perhaps the General Manager and the Secretary may have something of interest to present.

The programs are now printed and in the hands of the Secretary. There are six bee-keepers' songs, with music, in the program, and abundance of time is allotted to the discussion of all papers, and for the asking and answering of questions.

Any one not a member of the Union can have a program sent them by mail on receipt of 5 cents in postage stamps by the Secretary.

Several of our well known bee-keepers, such as A. I. Root, Dr. Miller, S. T. Pettit and others who are not on the program, will be present to help make the convention interesting and instructive.

It is probable that suggestions will be made at this convention in the line of so amending the constitution of the Union as to remove its objectionable features and add such other provisions as may seem desirable, and suggestions in this line by those not able to be at the convention can be sent to the Secretary, to be brought before it. Some suggestions have already been received by the Secretary, and others have been made in the bee-papers.

Those going to the convention should buy round-trip tickets to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment (not to the United States Bee-Keepers' convention), which meets at Buffalo during the last week of August. The G. A. R. have secured a rate of one cent a mile each way in the territory of the Central Passenger Committee, which is included

by Toronto, Canada, thence on a line to Port Huron, Mich., all of the southern peninsula of Michigan; Chicago, Peoria and Quincy, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The Western Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Association make a rate of one fare for the round-trip in their territory to places in the Central Passenger Association, from which points the fare will be one cent a mile each way, but tickets must be purchased to Buffalo from the starting point. Enquire of your ticket or station agent in all territory outside of the above-named for rates and the time the tickets are good for, for I have been unable to learn the rates in such territory, but presume it will be the same as that of the Western Passenger and the Trunk Line Association; but be sure to inquire of your ticket agent as above suggested.

In the Central Passenger and Trunk Line territory tickets will be good going on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and if vised at Buffalo will be good, returning, for 30 days.

Mr. O. L. Hershiser, of Buffalo, has charge of arrangements at Buffalo, and will attend to the matter of hotel rates. He writes: "I purpose obtaining accommodations in private families for all bee-keepers who prefer such to hotels." Members of the Union can learn in regard to hotel rates by applying to the Secretary at the place of meeting. If known in time, hotel rates will be given in the bee-periodicals.

A. B. MASON, Sec.

If there is any further information desired, write Dr. Mason, who will be glad to explain matters all that he possibly can. In view of the excellent program prepared, and the low railroad rates assured, there ought to be a very large attendance.

Remember that a copy of the 16-page program, with its six beautiful bee-songs, can be had for only 5 cents; or it will be mailed free to any member of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union. If you are not already a member, send \$1.00 to the Secretary—Dr. A. B. Mason, Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio—who will mail you a receipt and also a copy of the Buffalo program.

The B. & O. Railroad Company (Baltimore & Ohio) have arranged a delightful route for those going to the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Buffalo, N. Y., the last week in August—next month. The round-trip fare will be only \$10.50 from Chicago. This splendid road will take you by way of Cleveland, and from there by boat on Lake Erie. Those attending the bee-keepers' convention at Buffalo at the same time as the G. A. R. meeting, will find the B. & O. a very pleasant route to take, particularly as the ride from Cleveland to Buffalo by water will be no extra expense. The B. & O. will sell tickets going, Aug. 21, 22 and 23. For any further information, address W. W. Pickling, City Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R., 193 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Pickling will be pleased to show you every possible courtesy, and give you a pleasant trip if you go over the line he represents.

The Nebraska State Fair will be held this year at Omaha, Sept. 17 to 24. For premium list and any further information, apply to the Secretary, Robert W. Furnas, Brownville, Nebr.

Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr., Vice-President of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, is the Superintendent of the department of "Bees, Honey and Apiary Goods." There is over \$250 offered in cash premiums, as follows:

Premiums—1st.2nd.3rd.			
Best comb honey, basswood or white clover, not less than 20 lbs., crated and in single-comb sections weighing not more than 2 lbs. each.....	\$	5	\$3 \$2
Best alfalfa honey, the same amount and crated as above.....		5	3 2
Best sweet clover honey, the same amount and crated as above.....		5	3 2
Best fall honey, the same amount and crated as above.....		5	3 2
Best 20 pounds extracted white clover or basswood honey.....		3	2 1
Best 20 pounds extrated alfalfa honey.....		3	2 1
Best 20 pounds extracted sweet clover honey.....		3	2 1

The above to have been extracted previous to July 1.

Best 20 pounds extracted heart's-ease fall honey, to have been stored after Aug. 1.....	3	2	1
Best 20 pounds extracted alfalfa fall honey, to have been stored after Aug. 1.....	3	2	1
Best 20 pounds extracted sweet clover fall honey, to have been extracted after Aug. 1.....	3	2	1
Best and largest display by any one, including bees, extracted and comb honey.....	10	5	3
Best exhibit in beeswax.....	5	3	1
Best exhibit of apiarian supplies and implements.....	10	5	3
Best display of honey in marketable shape, products of exhibitor's own apiary.....	10	5	3
Best display of honey-candy, honey-sugar, and sweets by any one in which honey is made to fill the place of sugar.....	3	2	1
Best honey-vinegar, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	2	1	
Best display of bees and queens in observatory hives and not allowed to fly, not less than five cages....	10	5	3
Best exhibition of extracting honey, to be exhibited upon the grounds, under the direction of the Superintendent, not later than Thursday of the Fair.....	5	3	2
Best honey extractor, test to be made by actual extracting upon the grounds.....	3	2	1
Best all-purpose single-wall hive.....	2	1	
Best all-purpose chaff hive.....	2	1	
Best bee-smoker.....	1	50c.	

The following are confined to exhibitors in Nebraska alone:

Best display of apiarian implements and supplies, including comb foundation drawn, and bees in cages.....	5	3	2
Best report of surplus honey stored by any colony of bees during the year 1897, the amount of stores, manner of building up, handling, kind of hive used, kind and quality stored, to be verified by owner. Entries to conform with other entries of this class, and report, with verification, to be filed with Superintendent not later than noon on Thursday of the Fair.....	10	5	3
The county in Nebraska showing the best collection of honey of all kinds, any or all ages, shapes and conditions.....	15	10	5

The exhibits must have been produced in the county exhibiting, and the product of not less than five apiaries. Individuals composing this collective exhibit may compete for any or all minor premiums offered.

Best collection of honey-producing plants, giving time of blossoming, with common and proper names.....	10	5	3
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In view of the above liberal list, there ought to be a large apiarian display at the Nebraska Fair this year. We shall hope to be favored with a list of the premium winners for publication in these columns.

The Horse—How to Break and Handle.—

This is a pamphlet of 32 pages, giving complete instructions for breaking and educating colts, teaching horses to drive, and for use under the saddle, together with many instructions which have never before been published, and which are the result of the author's experience covering a period of 20 years. By Prof. Wm. Mullen, with whom the editor of the Bee Journal is personally acquainted. Price, postpaid, 20 cents; or given as a premium for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for the rest of the year at 50 cents.

The Names and Addresses of all your bee-

friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we have offered. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

Back Numbers Since Jan. 1.—We are able to supply complete sets of the Bee Journal since Jan. 1, 1897, to any who may desire, at two cents per copy. There are a number of new readers who perhaps would like to get some of the first numbers of this year, to complete their volume for 1897. We shall be glad to furnish them as long as they last, at two cents each.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 448.

The Weekly Budget.

MR. EBER LUCAS, of DeKalb Co., Ill., wrote us July 6: "The bees are doing the best here they have in 15 years."

MR. FRANK SNYDER, of Jones Co., Iowa, writing July 3, said: "My crop so far is about 5,000 pounds, with prospect for as much more."

MR. M. D. ANDES, of Sullivan Co., Tenn., wrote us July 3: "Bees are doing nicely. They have swarmed too much, tho, for best results."

REV. E. T. ABBOTT, of Missouri—editor of *The Busy Bee*—expects to attend the Buffalo convention. We shall be glad to announce the names of others who intend being present.

MR. B. G. FOAT, of Racine Co., Wis., wrote us July 7: "I have 18 colonies, and they are doing fine. I receive the *Bee Journal* every week, and it is worth its weight in gold—in fact, I cannot speak too highly of it."

MR. J. T. CALVERT—Business Manager of The A. I. Root Company—is now in California, having taken advantage of the Christian Endeavor excursion rates. He expects to reach home July 24. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Calvert again when on his homeward journey.

"SARAH J. ELDRIDGE AND ALBERT J. COOK, married Saturday, July 3, 1897, at Pasadena, Cal. At home after Sept. 15, 1897, at Claremont, Cal." So reads an announcement we received July 9. Our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to Prof. Cook and his "queen." Long life and abundant happiness be unto them.

DR. E. GALLUP, of Orange Co., Calif., wrote us July 1: "I send you a new subscriber to the *American Bee Journal*, who is by far the largest honey-producer in Orange county. He informed me this morning that he shipt two carloads of honey last January—one to San Francisco and one to Kansas City—and says he thinks both parties are going to swindle him. May be California will roll up some honey this season. I have now 88 colonies, and they are rolling in honey every day; but I have workt for increase more than for honey."

MR. WM. MCEVOY—Ontario's successful foul brood eradicator—has an article on page 435, which will answer several questions that have been sent us lately. It is the result of the examination of samples of comb with dead brood sent to Mr. McEvoy recently, and should be of real value to many who, upon finding dead brood in their hives, fear that it is foul brood. Read it carefully, and follow Mr. McEvoy's instructions. He's a safe guide in such matters, as well as in every line of successful bee-keeping.

MRS. B. J. LIVINGSTON, of Martin Co., Minn., will be remembered by many as one of our best lady correspondents. Recently we received the following letter from a sister of hers, telling of a very great misfortune that she has met with:

During the month of April I was commissioned by my dear sister—whom you all know as Mrs. B. J. Livingston—to write you an account of the misfortune that has taken her permanently from your midst, and from her beloved "servants," the bees.

Early in January, she was smitten with a very painful disease of the eyes. For three months she suffered terribly; and then, as a last resort, came to Mankato, to our good oculist, Dr. James, to be treated. He found her suffering from a disease which consists of enlargement of the pupil of the eye, and hardening of the eyeball itself. A very difficult, delicate, but entirely successful operation, was performed

upon both eyeballs, Dr. Harrington assisting, and the painful pressure relieved.

After staying in Mankato two weeks, and undergoing further treatment, she returned to her home, greatly improved.

Mrs. Livingston's eyesight will probably never be good again. She may never sew, write, or care for her bees or flowers. Her life will most likely be shrouded in twilight. But she has been the moving spirit in the big farmhouse and garden, and the prevailing presence of the field thereof for the past 30 years. Her children have risen up to call her blessed. She can still smell the flowers and taste the honey. She has earned her rest. She is more contented and happy than many who can see; and she has her reward.

DELLE S. KEENAN.

Surely, all our readers will join us in extending sincerest sympathy to Mrs. Livingston in her sad affliction. We who can see well cannot imagine how great must be the misfortune of those who are deprived of their eyesight. Let us all, who are blest with good eyesight, be thankful therefor, and also hope that tho our sister may not again see as heretofore, there may come into her life some great blessing that shall in a measure make up for the almost total loss of sight.

DR. A. B. MASON, Secretary of the United States Beekeepers' Union, Toledo, Ohio, writing us July 5, said:

"Our thermometer said 95° yesterday. Our bees are gathering more clover honey this season than ever before, and there is still 'worlds' of clover in bloom. Most of our apiary sets on an adjoining lot, and right among and in the shade of sweet clover, some of which is higher than my head, and just nicely coming into bloom. From an upstairs window (in my den) I can look down upon the apiary and acres of sweet clover. It is 5 o'clock a.m., and HOT. I extracted some nice honey Saturday evening—too hot to work during the day."

MR. N. E. FRANCE, of Grant Co., Wis., the State Inspector of Apiaries, wrote us as follows July 5:

"Once more I am home with my hired bee-boys. As they wanted the Fourth for a holiday, I offered them a treat if they would help me extract the honey to-day from the home beeyard. They began at 8 a.m., and had 2,100 pounds out by noon, finishing soon after with 2,780 pounds. My crew are now (3 p.m.) in the city playing a game of baseball—called "France's Nine." Up to date we have extracted 27,135 pounds, with abundance of clover and basswood beginning to open. I am getting many reports lately of cases of foul brood cured where I have visited and prescribed treatment."

Encyclopedia for Beeswax.—Some time ago we offered a splendid work of eight large volumes, called "The New Standard American Encyclopedia," having nearly 4,000 pages, and over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams. Size of volume, 2 inches thick, 8½ wide, and 11½ long. As per that offer, last published on page 186, the eight volumes were offered by freight for only \$19 cash. We can furnish a set or two at that price, bound in half morocco; or will exchange a set for 75 pounds of yellow beeswax, delivered at our office. You would be more than satisfied with the Encyclopedia, and a set of such books ought to be in every family for reference.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 20 cents; 100 for 35 cents; or 200 for 60 cents.

The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the *Bee Journal* for one year—both for \$1.10.

Now is the Time to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offers made on page 433?

BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,
Chicago, Ills.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 240 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 620 pages; bound in cloth.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 176 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 800 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called BEES OF HONEY. 10-page pamphlet. Price, 40 cts.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers.—Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as Why Eat Honey.

Alsike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cts.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cts.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cts.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Dictionary of Apiculture, by Prof. John Phin. Gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, 50 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

Handling Bees, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 8 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Reports of the first 20 conventions. Price 15 cts

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin. Development and Cure. Price 10 cts.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated, 25c.

Emerson Binders, made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are convenient for preserving each number as fast as received. Not mailable to Canada. Price, 75 cts.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

Green's Four Books, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st. How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd. Peach Culture; 3rd. How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th. General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

Garden and Orchard, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

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Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

Grain Tables, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Capons and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Our Poultry Doctor, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cure. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Turkeys for Market and Turkeys for Profit, by Fanny Field.—All about Turkey-Raising. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Rural Life.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

Potato Culture, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only one book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture.....2.00
3. Bee-Keepers' Guide.....1.75
4. Bees and Honey [Cloth bound].....1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing.....1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture.....1.30
9. Bienen-Kultur [German].....1.20
11. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound].....1.75
12. Thirty Years Among the Bees.....1.30
13. Bee-Keeping for Profit.....1.15
14. Convention Hand-Book.....1.15
15. Poultry for Market and Profit.....1.10
16. Turkeys for Market and Profit.....1.10
17. Capons and Caponizing.....1.10
18. Our Poultry Doctor.....1.10
19. Green's Four Books.....1.15
21. Garden and Orchard.....1.15
23. Rural Life.....1.10
24. Emerson Binder for the Bee Journal.....1.60

25. Commercial Calculator, No. 1.....1.25
26. Commercial Calculator, No. 2.....1.40
27. Kendall's Horse-Book.....1.10
30. Potato Culture.....1.20
32. Hand-Book of Health.....1.10
33. Dictionary of Apiculture.....1.35
34. Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush.....1.20
35. Silo and Silage.....1.10
36. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.....1.30
37. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies).....1.75
38. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies).....2.00
39. Bee-Keepers' Directory.....1.30

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For a limited time we wish to make our readers a special offer on booklets on Bees, Poultry, Health, etc. Upon receipt of 75 cents we will mail any 4 of the list below; and for \$1.25 we will mail the whole dozen.

1. Foul Brood, by Dr. Howard.....25c
2. Poultry for Market and Profit.....25c
3. Turkeys for Market and Profit.....25c
4. Our Poultry Doctor.....30c
5. Capons and Caponizing.....30c
6. Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.....25c
7. Kendall's Horse-Book.....25c
8. Rural Life.....25c
9. Ropp's Commercial Calculator.....25c
10. Foul Brood, by Kohnke.....10c
11. Silo and Silage, by Prof. Cook.....25c
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We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

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APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.
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General Items.

Rolling in White Clover.

I am very much pleased with the American Bee Journal, and think I will continue taking it as long as I keep bees.

I began the past spring with 8 colonies and have increased to 23, and they are not through swarming yet. Bees are just rolling in the white clover honey.

CAL. CUTRELL.

Tippecano Co., Ind., July 4.

Honey Low in Price.

I have 50 colonies of bees, having begun in the spring with 25. There is lots of white clover and a great deal of buckwheat sown here this summer. I have sold about 200 pounds of honey. I sell at the town. Honey is low this season—3 pounds for 25 cents. I had a fine swarm come out on July 4. There are a great many bees kept throughout this county.

Long live the United States Bee-Keepers' Union and the American Bee Journal.

WM. HOWELL.

Union Co., Iowa, July 4.

Quite Discouraging Outlook.

I notice in Gleanings, the Editor, in speaking of the outlook for a honey crop, says that from the present prospects it looks as if there was going to be an enormous crop of honey from white clover. If this be correct then in this vicinity we are left out entirely, for mine and my neighbors' bees hardly make their living from day to day, with any amount of white and Alsike clover within from 5 to 160 rods of their homes, in full bloom for the past two weeks, with fairly good weather for the bees to work, and the hives so full of bees and brood that they boil over. But they are all idle most of the time. Some days I can hardly see a drop of honey in the combs. They are working on oak and willow leaves to help make their living. Linden buds are frozen.

C. THEILMANN.

Wabasha Co., Minn., July 7.

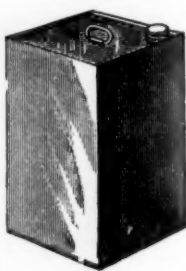
A Woman's Swarming Experience.

June 13.—Bees are getting lively. There were three new swarms yesterday, and two to-day. An old clipt queen led out a fine swarm today. I just caged the "old lady," then moved the hive to one side, put another on the stand, and very soon they were all back, as quiet as ever. Then I went into the shop after another hive, and began to clean it out, and before I had it ready there was another swarm coming out. It settled on a grape-post, and it was a fine job to get them off, but they had to yield.

But the most fun was yesterday. Nos. 8 and 10 came out at the same time, and they, too, lit on a grape-vine post, so I took two hives and set them down, one on each side of the post, and went to work, and in a few minutes there was a line of bees going into each hive at the same time. But the funny part is still to come: I moved the two colonies back, and put the new ones on the old stands.

(Oh, dear, there comes another swarm. Please excuse me for a short time.)

Well I hived them all right, and now



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The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.

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We can furnish **White Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 7½ cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 7 cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 6½ cents. The Cash must accompany each order. **Fine Basswood** Flavor Honey at same price; also in 270-lb. barrels.

A sample of either honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

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Works Like a Charm.

The Monette Queen-Clipping Device WORKS LIKE A CHARM. With it I have clipped 30 queens, all in one day, when examining my bees. WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.

Couldn't Do Without It.

I have clipped 19 queens, and must say the Monette Queen-Clipping Device is by far the best invention ever made, and will be welcome to many bee-keepers as it was to me. I could not do without one now.

DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

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Send us just one new name for the American Bee Journal a year (with \$1.00), and we will mail you the Queen-Clipping Device FREE of charge. Or, the Queen-Clipping Device will be sent postpaid for 30 cts. But why not get it as a Premium by the above offer? You can't earn 30 cts. any easier. Almost every bee-keeper will want this Device.

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Invested in a postal card will get my large Catalog of All Root's Goods. Send list of what you want, and get price.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

When answering this advertisement, mention this journal.

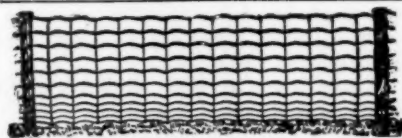
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The average farmer can not afford to indulge in hand made fence, nor hand painted pictures. Even if he does the work himself, a "botch" and a "daub" will likely be the result, while the time consumed, if properly applied in his regular business, would provide means for beautiful photographs, engravings, etc., and lots of the "old, reliable" "fence fence".

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27A2t Arthur Stanley, Dixon, Ill.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

where was I? Oh, yes, I was telling about those two swarms. Well, in setting the new swarms on the old stands I got them mixt, and set the No. 8 queen on the No. 10 stand, and the working force of No. 10 killed the No. 8 queen, so I had to put No. 10 back on the old stand, and all I lost was an old black queen.

If I have to take care of bees another year I shall clip all the queens, for it is just fun then to hive them, but I tell you it is all that I can do to move the old hives. I moved one to-day that I think would weigh 150 pounds.

If nothing happens there will be a big crop of honey this year. The white clover is just a sight. The pastures and lanes, and all along the roadside are white.

June 14.—Well, I have had another bee-picnic since. Just as we were eating dinner one of the swarms I hived on Saturday came out, so I went to see where they were going to alight, but instead of alighting they went off to the wood, and I kept after them and followed them to their home in a big maple tree, about 40 feet from the ground.

(MRS.) MARY SUTHERLAND.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Too Many Heavy Rains.

Bees have been doing very well, but have lost at least one-half of the bass-wood bloom on account of too many heavy rains. S. A. MATSON.
Nodaway Co., Mo., July 6.

White Clover Not Yielding.

There has been more white clover bloom in this part of the country than for many years, but the bees do not work on it very much. We expect a good flow from sweet clover, which is just coming into bloom. G. W. STEPHENSON.
Cook Co., Ill., July 5.

Plenty of White Clover.

Bees are doing well. There is plenty of white clover, and the prospects are good. E. B. HUFFMAN.
Winona Co., Minn., July 5.

Crimson and Other Clovers.

Last season I bought a small amount of crimson, Alsike, sweet, alfalfa, and white clover, to experiment with in this section of country, seeing they were all spoken highly of for honey and hay. I sowed the Alsike, alfalfa, white and part of the crimson about April 1, with oats. The spring was very dry, and it seemed none of it did any good.

I saved part of the crimson and sweet clover, and sowed later. I sowed the crimson with buckwheat, Aug. 12, and got a fine stand of the crimson—about one acre—which I cut about two weeks ago, and got 9 wagon loads of hay to the acre; but I let the clover get too ripe to make good hay, in order to get the seed, and now on the same piece of ground the crimson clover is up again, covering the ground from the seed that dropt while cutting, which I run my harrow over as soon as cut.

I sowed a small lot (about 1/2 acre) in sweet clover, which bloomed about the same time the crimson was in bloom, and to my surprise I never saw a worker-bee on a blossom of sweet clover, but, on

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Write for Catalog and Price-List, with Samples of Foundation and Sections.

GUS DITTMER,

AUGUSTA, WIS.

the contrary, as soon as the crimson began to show the ends of its nice bloom, the bees began to gather honey from it, and worked well for over two weeks, until the bloom got too old for them to gather honey. So I will sow about 20 acres of crimson from the seed that I saved from the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, part of which I will sow in laying-by corn.

Nothing in my way of thinking will pay as well as crimson clover. Sow it any time in the latter part of July or August, and if you do not wish to mow it, it pays to sow for early pasture and bloom for the bees. But I never had such a "turn off" for hay as the one acre in crimson clover. I am highly pleased so far with the crimson clover, and will try it further.

J. C. WILLIAMSON.

Mingo Co., W. Va. July 3.

Fine Prospects for a Good Crop.

The prospects for a good honey crop in this county is very fine. The fields are white and fragrant with white clover blossoms, and the waste places and roadsides are white with sweet clover; besides, we have a goodly number of linden trees in our forests that are just coming into bloom. The extreme hot days have made swarming a little too numerous, which is the only drawback we have had for comb-honey producers. Quite a number of city and farm bee-keepers are discarding old-style hives and putting their bees into modern ones.

KANKAKEE.

Kankakee Co., Ill., July 5.

Swarming, Robbing, Etc.

I don't know how valuable the American Bee Journal may be to people who already know it all, but an ignorant novice like myself should find it his best text-book. I find it so. It is said, "Knowledge is golden," and it is not saying too much of the Bee Journal to describe it as being worth its weight in gold to any one who keeps bees from one colony up.

I don't know much about bees, and it seems as tho the more I learn the less I know, for the field broadens out into illimitable space. The article by Mr. Faylor, on page, 370, was particularly interesting to me, especially the paragraph on "increase." But in speaking of ventilation by raising the hive from the bottom-board, I would like to ask Mr. Faylor how he prevents robbing, or inciting to rob. Perhaps his bees and those of his neighborhood are well-behaved, Christian bees, and abstain from such nefarious practices, no matter how great the temptation. Unfortunately for me, the wild and woolly inhabitants of this Far West are controlled by no righteous sentiments, and I am obliged to keep blocks close down on my hive-entrances when honey is scarce, leaving only a small entrance, and thus forcing the bees to hang out. Won't some expert tell me what I ought to do under such circumstances to help the bees protect home and country, and at the same time afford ample ventilation?

Altho I know the futility of wishing, I can't help indulging in the pastime occasionally, wishing:

1st. That the Government might establish a Training School for bees, where they might be taught good manners, and especially be discouraged in using their harpoons on the wrong fellow. A single

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incision of that instrument causes in me a case of "that badly stung feeling" which puffs things up like a wind-bag; nor all the king's horses nor all the king's men, ammonia, soda bicarb., permanganate of potash or what-not will cause the painful inflation to subside.

2nd. That some one might teach the naughty little bees that it's wicked to rob.

3rd. That some one might invent a quick and easy way to find the queen when wanted. Of course, I know the wise old vets of the "perfesh" have only to poke their noses (well-capt) under the "kivver" and squirt, when immediately they light (the squirt, not the noses, bless us!) on Mrs. Queen perambulating among 50 million (more or less) bees, looking for stray queen-cells whom she might devour. It's so easy for the books to say: "Be sure you get the queen;" or, "Be sure you don't get her," as the case may be; but what awfully hard work this "being sure." My eye isn't keen enough to see 'em, only when I don't want 'em.

Now, I've had my three wishes. Won't some good fairy grant them by a kindly word of advice to a "feller wot don't know nothin'" about bees.

This spring was an exceptionally good season for bees in this locality. We had fair weather from the first of April, giving a chance to gather the first and best honey which was clear and white, and was also well combed. Usually our honey is dark, some of it very dark, altho it is a surer crop than in some California places. There is not much now but elder blossoms, and won't be till fruit ripens.

There are a number of bee-keepers hereabouts, some of whom know it all, some of whom don't want to know anything, and more of whom, I warrant, never take bee-paper or book. I have a neighbor who fills the bill in all particulars. His bees swarmed in early spring, by the million, and about half of them ran away to the mountains near by. In fact, decamping swarms have been flying over our heads all spring. It is now trying to rain—an unusual thing for this part of the world, this time of year.

GEO. H. STIPP.

Santa Clara Co., Calif., June 25.

Old-Time Honey-Flow—Unfortunate.

We are having an old-time honey-flow this season. There is the most white clover here this year there has been for many seasons.

I have been somewhat unfortunate. While sawing out nucleus boxes with a buzz-saw, my hand in some way got too close to the saw, which left me minus the index finger and a badly chewed-up thumb. As I did not like the looks of a hand without a finger, I had it sewed on again, and in the meantime have been working with the bees with one hand. There is nothing like having two good hands to work with, altho I have done all kinds of work with the bees by the use of one hand—rearing queen-cells and caging queens, included.

I have something on bee-paralysis, which I will send along by-and-by.

H. G. QUIRIN.

Huron Co., Ohio, July 1.

Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 418.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 11c.; fancy amber, 10c.; No. 1 amber, 7@9c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1 dark, 7c.; white, extracted, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 3@4c. Beeswax, 26@27c. Not any new comb on the market. Extracted offerings are free, and sales very few, causing a weak market.

St. Louis, Mo., July 5.—Fancy white, 12@12½c.; No. 1 white, 11@11½c.; fancy amber, 10@10½c.; No. 1 amber, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 8@8½c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c.; white, extracted, 4½@5c.; amber, 4¼@4½c.; dark, 3¼@4c. Beeswax, 25¼@26c.

Movement of honey is very light; the weather too warm, and prices are nominal. Very little selling.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 5.—Fancy white, 10@12½c.; No. 1 white, 9@10c.; white, extracted, 4@6c. Beeswax, 25@27c.

Big crop is being secured in this State. No demand for other grades than those mentioned.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5.—No. 1 white, 10@13c.; No. 1 dark, 8@10c.; white, extracted, 5@6c.; amber, 4@5c.; dark, 3¼@4c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is a fair demand for extracted honey, which, however, must be sold cheap to meet the buyer, as the great bulk goes to the manufacturer. Demand for comb honey is slow, as usual, at this time of the year. Several shipments of new comb honey have arrived already.

Albany, N. Y., July 5.—Fancy white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 7@8c.; fancy dark, 6@8c.; white, extracted, 5c.; dark, 4c.

But very little is doing in honey this month. There is a small stock of inferior comb honey on the market, and quite a little extracted. Bees are said to be doing nicely in this section.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—Fancy white, 9@10c.; No. 1 white, 8@9c.; fancy amber, 7@8c.; No. 1 amber, 6@7c.; fancy dark, 5@6c.; No. 1 dark, 4@5c.; white, extracted, 5@6c. Beeswax, 23@28c.

No demand now for either new or old honey, as it can be sold, of course, at some price.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6.—Fancy white, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 5@7c.; white, extracted, 5@6c.; amber, 4¼@5c.; dark, 4@4½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

The supply of honey is ample for all demands, and some old stock is yet on hand that is very hard to move, as quality is poor. The fancy is nearly all gone. Extracted moved some during the last week. Small receipts of new—quality common. We think our market will be in good order for shipments of new crop. We hope there will be a marked improvement in quality and package, all along the line.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 11-12c.; No. 1 amber, 10-11c.; fancy dark, 9-10c.; No. 1 dark, 8-9c.; white, extracted, 5-5½c.; amber, 4¼-5c.; dark, 3¼-4c. Beeswax, 30c.

New comb honey has begun to come in, but no new extracted. The demand is not large on account of fruit and vegetables being so plentiful.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—Fancy white, 10-11c.; No. 1 white, 9-10c.; fancy amber, 8-9c.; No. 1 amber, 7-8c.; fancy dark, 6-7c.; white, extracted, 5-6c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, no sale. Beeswax, 25-26c.

There is some old honey in the market and new is arriving.

Boston, Mass., July 6.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1 white, 11-12c.; white, extracted, 7-8c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 26c.

Honey is selling slowly now, but this is expected during warm weather. Beeswax is practically out of market as far as supply is concerned, but the demand is good.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 7.—Fancy white, 12½c.; No. 1 white, 10-11c.; fancy amber, 9c.; fancy dark, 6-7c. Beeswax, 28-30c.

Honey is moving very slowly; no demand for it whatever.

San Francisco, Calif., July 5.—White comb, 1-lb., 7-9c.; amber comb, 4-6c.; extracted, white liquid, 4½-5c.; extracted, light amber, 3¼-4c.; dark tulle, 2½c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 25-26c.

A grain vessel clearing the past week for Liverpool took 200 cases of extracted honey,

which is the first noteworthy shipment outward this season. The market remains easy in tone, with liberal offerings, mostly of water white extracted. The foreign demand is mainly for amber grades at about 3½c., but not much has so far been obtained at this figure, and only the most ordinary qualities.

New York, N. Y., July 6.—Our market is bare of comb honey, and some demand for white at from 10-11c. Market on extracted is rather weak; demand slow of late, and arrivals plenty. We quote: Southern, average common grade, 50c. per gallon; better grades from 55-60c.; California, light amber, 4¼-4½c.; white, 5-5½c. Beeswax remains steady at 26-27c.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10.—Fancy white, 13@14c.; No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; amber 4@5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c. New honey has commenced to arrive. Very little call at present. To-day is very dull. Prospects are for very low prices. Biggest honey crop in 10 years.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 10.—Fancy white, 12@14c.; No. 1 white, 11@12c.; fancy amber, 10@11c.; No. 1 amber, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 8@9c.; No. 1 dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 24@27c.

Demand for extracted honey is nominal, but at fair prices. Comb very slow on account of warm weather.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

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BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

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WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

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A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., 80 & 82 Broadway.

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WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

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BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE, 57 Chatham Street.

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